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POETRY.

Not a Star from the Flag Shall Fade.

BY PRIVATE HILES O'REILLY.

Oh, a rare old flag is the flag we love,
Och, a rare old flag is the flag we love,
It has stripes in plenty, an' shstars galore,
'Twas the broth of a purty device;
Faix, we carried it South, an' we carried it far,
An' around it our bivouacs made;
An' we swore by the Shamrock that never a Star
From its aure field should fade!

At this was the oath, I tell you true,
That was sworn in the souls of our boys in blue!
The flag it grows thick, an' our boys they fall,
An' the shells like a tempest scream;
An' the flag it is torn by many a ball,
But to yield it we never dream!

Though pierced by bullets, yet still it bears
All the stars in its tattered field—
An' again the Brigade, like to our men, swears,
'Not a Star from the Flag we yield!'—
'Twas the deep, hot oath, I tell you true,
That lay close to the hearts of our boys in blue!

Shure, the fight it was won, after many a year,
But two-thirds of the boys who bore
That flag, from their wives and sweethearts dear,
Returned to their homes no more!
They died by the bullet—disease had power,
An' to death they were rudely tossed;
But the thought came warm in their dying hour,
'Not a Star from the Flag is lost!'

Then they said their Prayers and Acrethrough,
An' like Irishmen died—did our boys in blue!
But now they tell us some Stars are gone,
Torn out by the rebel gale;
That the States we fought for—the States we won,
Are still out of the Union's pale!

May their souls in the Divil's hot kitchen glow,
Who sing such a lyin' strain!
By the dead in their graves, it shall not be so—
They shall have what they died to gain!
All the Stars in our Flag shall still shine true,
The grass growing soft on our dead in blue!

A Modest Man in a Predicament.

Mr. Tom. Loughrin is noted all over the city for his modesty. He stands six feet two in his stockings, at least six feet of him is made up of modesty. At an early hour yesterday morning Mr. L. was making his toilet at his residence on Pratt avenue and Walnut street; he was standing in front of his mirror, with only one garment on—and that a rather short one—and had lathered his face, preparatory to moving his beard, when he was startled by a shrill scream from Biddy, his servant girl, and his wife called to him that Bridget was on fire. Mr. L., with an admirable presence of mind, seized a quilt from the bed, and reached the bottom of the stairs in two jumps, soon enveloped the flaming duffel in the quilt and smothered the flames before the girl was seriously injured. While Mr. L. was thus engaged, some dozen ladies, hearing the screams of the girl, rushed to see what was the matter. They arrived in time to see the tall form of Mr. L. bending over the girl, and instead of retreating when they noticed his Georgia costume, they stood looking at him with admiring eyes. Tom looked around and saw the ladies, and remembering that he had not finished his toilet, went up stairs a little faster than he had come down. The ladies stared, and at every titter Mr. L. accelerated his speed, and when he reached his room he was covered with a profuse perspiration. He says it was the most embarrassing position he was ever placed in, and hopes never to be caught in such a fix again.—[St. Louis Democrat.]

A Premium for Idleness.

The Evening Post, in commenting on the Freedmen's Bureau Bill says:

If men are to be fed by the Government because they are starving, or to be clothed if they are in rags, or to be coddled and especially protected by it because they are ignorant, then the Government simply offers a premium to idleness, ignorance and unthrift. It says to the ignorant remnant, ignorant to the lazy remain lazy, to the improvident don't feel want, a paternal government will feed and clothe you at the expense of the industrious and thrifty. The American doctrine is that if a man can not take care of himself—the laws being just and equal—it is because he does not use the facilities God has given to all men, and it is therefore right that he should suffer. Neither the negroes nor the manufacturers have any right to special protection. In the period succeeding the war, as Southern industry was entirely disorganized, it was proper that temporary special provision should be made. But to continue this for a year beyond next April, or for a day longer than is absolutely required by humanity, is, as the President says, "to encourage idleness and to encourage the hope and fears that the National Government will continue to furnish to classes of citizens in the several States means for support and maintenance, regardless whether they pursue a life of idleness or of labor, and regardless also of the Constitutional limitations of the National authority in times of peace and tranquillity." It is to insure rather than to serve the very ends for which special protection is thus provided.

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WM. GLENN, Proprietor.

The Late Riots in New Orleans—The Facts in the Case—Letter from Judge Abell to General Sheridan.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 29, 1866.

GEN. P. H. SHERIDAN—Sir: Not having had any official or other intercourse with you, and never having seen you to my knowledge, I was surprised to find the following words contained in a telegram from you to the President of the United States: "Judge Abell, whose course I have closely watched for nearly a year, I now consider one of the most dangerous men that we have to the peace and quiet of the city."

Not having seen you in the Court over which I have the honor of presiding, or elsewhere, I can not believe that you were incog, watching my footsteps and habits; for if you had been, you could not have made such an assertion. In my habits, I am temperate and regular; in my words, kind. In my judicial station I know naught of fidelity to the State and humanity to the unfortunate, of whatever age or color, brought before me.

I am, therefore, General, forced to the conclusion that if you have watched me at all, it is through the record in my decisions and charges to the Grand Jury, all of which have been correctly published in the journals of the country. I am of the mind that you will find few people of the State who agree with you in the estimation of my character. You must allow that, if dangerous, I am a most unsuccessful agitator, for until the assembling of the would be Convention on the 30th of last month, the civil courts of the State have faithfully administered the law, and as effectually preserved the peace, as in any city in the Union. The disbanding of two powerful armies, and a vast influx of negroes, notwithstanding. It needs no argument to prove the efficiency of the Civil Government of Louisiana. I used every effort that argument, persuasion and direct charges to the Grand Jury could accomplish to prevent that fatal meeting.

I was a member of the Convention of '64, and knew well that after the adoption of the Constitution by the people, the Convention became functus officio, and so charged the Grand Jury on two occasions, previous to the meeting. It is impossible, General, that you can pretend that I had any complicity in the assembling of the "would be Convention," and of course no peace-breaker in that respect. It appears to me, that in common justice you should have stated the fact upon which you based your assertion—an assertion which appears to astonish every body. General Sheridan's plainness of speech invites plainness. I fully agree with you in your statement to the President that "the immediate cause of this terrible affair was the assembling of the Convention." And I am clearly of opinion that it never would have assembled without some assurance of military guardianship. The members asserted at almost every corner of the streets up to the day of assembling, that they had such assurance. General Baird said he would arrest the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, if he attempted to execute the process of the civil courts in arresting the conventionists. I firmly believe that had the military authorities been half as earnest as I was, opposing this attempted usurpation, there would have been no meeting of the so-called Convention, and consequently not a drop of human blood shed.

General Sheridan, I never participated in the rebellion in any manner, and the idea of magnifying these conventionists into persecuted Union men, seems to be ridiculous. Some of its leaders raised troops for the Confederacy, others held office under it, another voted for the hanging of Hon. B. F. Flanders, an original Union man and aided in expelling him from the State.

As to the status of Northern men in New Orleans, whether they be Union or Conservatives, it is that of perfect safety, for since the establishment of civil authority in this State, in September, 1864, there has not been a single case to my knowledge, in which a Northern man has been molested. Those of them who come to this city with capital or skill, for the purpose of bettering their condition, are welcomed and favorably received; those who come to encourage strife, are entitled to no respect, and receive none. All good men must deplore the tragedy of the 30th of last month, but it was brought on by the meeting of a few adventurers, who proposed to alter the Constitution of the State against the will of the people, and who had secured the attendance of a large number of armed negroes to defend them in their attempted usurpation. The meeting was not opposed by the military.

This General Sheridan, all must agree, was an act that could not be tolerated by the freedmen of any town, city, or State from Maine to California. To alter the charter of a town or city, or constitution of a State, belongs to the people.

the negroes whom they called to defend them.

All sympathizers with the colored people, were deceived and misled by the leaders of the Convention. I assert that the colored people of this city and State would be peaceable, prosperous, happy and useful members of the community if their pretended friends would let them alone.

General, I am now nearly fifty-five years old, and have never seen a more direct thrust at the character of a man, and in my case, without the least foundation, for I respectfully defy you or any other man to show an act of mine dangerous to the peace of the city or State. If you think your assertion just or dignified, rejoice in it, I do not; nor do I think, among good men of this great country, it will add to your reputation or injure mine. You, however, have done me the honor to connect my name with that of His Excellency, Governor Wells, and Mayor Monroe, in your dispatch of the 3d, to the President, the removal of whom you recommend. This seems, in connection with your charge against me to form a sort of coincidence in this, that had the President of the United States adopted your views, and removed the three of us, the people's treasury, city and State, as in the days of Banks and Butler, would have fallen into other hands.

General—My highest ambition is to serve the State with fidelity, while the requires my services; my great desire is the restoration at once of my country to unity, prosperity and greatness—my strongest antipathy against usurpation. And, whether I fall by the hands of sneaking assassins, or my reputation be struck down by the defamer, these are my sentiments and they will not change. As Edmund Abell, I would not reply to your unfounded assertions. As the Judge of the First District Court of New Orleans, it is my duty to repel them, and this public mode of addressing you, as it is the public which has an interest in my services.

E. ABELL.

[From All the Year Round.]

Useful Soldiers.

In the French army every recruit is supposed to know a trade. On joining the army, if he has not yet learned a trade he is taught some occupation after joining the corps. Should he be ignorant of reading and writing—or knowing these, should he wish to improve his education so as to qualify himself for promotion—he goes to the regimental school four hours every day when he is not on guard or on fatigue duty. Once his schooling is over, he is put to work at some trade or handicraft, or, should he not know one, he is put to learn one. In every French regiment there are regular gangs of butchers, bakers, cooks, carpenters, masons, gardeners, builders, laborers, cart drivers, watchmakers, silversmiths, sailors, shoemakers, blacksmiths, and what not. All these trades or handicrafts are under their respective head men, and does gain a certain sum per day working in the shop of his trade. In Algeria the whole of the Government work is done by these military artificers, who as well as the State, are regulars thereby.

The men thus earn extra pay, and the Government gets work done better and cheaper than they could by employing the people of the country, besides treasuring up the vast advantages of always having a corps of workmen at command. The system of regular organized workmen is the true secret why the French army get on so well when on service. In the English army we have nothing of the kind, except as regards the tailors and shoemakers (in cavalry regiment), the saddlers and farriers. There are many good workmen who enter our ranks, but through want of practice they forget what they know.

In Algeria I have seen a whole pile of barracks, large enough to contain 3,000 men that was built entirely by a regiment of the line, from the digging of the foundation to the making of glass for the barracks window, and not a day's drill or maneuvering had been neglected while the work was going on. Throughout Algeria miles upon miles of excellent public roads have been made entirely by the troops, the men being paid a small additional sum by the State while so employed. Thus the Government gained by getting their work better and very much cheaper done than could have been effected by private contractors, while the troops gained a very comfortable addition to their pay.

An exchange has the following: During the past winter a little girl of our acquaintance attended the wedding of her brother, and judging by the sequel, was very much struck by one line of the marriage service, which she understood literally. A few days after, passing through the room where the bride was sitting in the lap of her liege lord, she exclaimed with all the simplicity imaginable: "To have and to hold!"

"My son," said an affectionate mother to her son, who resided at a distance, and expected in a short time to be married, "you are getting very thin." "Yes, mother," he replied, "I am, and when you see me next, I think you will see my rib."

Beecher on the Crisis.

A Remarkable Correspondence Relative to the Cleveland Convention.

Henry Ward Beecher heartily indorses President Johnson's Policy.

Object of the Convention Approved.

Document to Circulate Among Religious Radicals.

Letter of Invitation from the Special Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, to be held at Cleveland, Ohio.

NEW YORK, August 28, 1866.

To the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER—Dear and Reverend Sir:—The undersigned have been appointed by the Executive Committee of the National Convention of Soldiers and Sailors who honorably served during the late war for the Union, as a special committee to wait upon you, and request your consent to serve as Chaplain of the Convention, which will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 17th of next month.

Your name has been selected by the Executive Committee from sincere admiration of your character, and as the only tribute within their power to pay in acknowledgment of the Union, and your earnest and unceasing efforts in behalf of our soldiers and sailors during the recent war.

The Executive Committee also find in your course, since the termination of the struggle, substantial harmony with the views to which they desire to give effect in the Convention—your eloquence and the just weight of your name being employed to enforce upon the country a generous and magnanimous policy toward the people of the lately rebellious States, and a prompt reconstruction of the Union under the Constitution as the best means of regaining the National tranquility which the country so much needs, and readjusting the rights of all sections, under the new order of things, on a basis of law, order, Christian brotherhood and justice.

In the call for the Convention, which the undersigned have the honor to transmit herewith, you will see fully set forth the motives which actuate the military and naval defenders of the Union in their present unusual course of taking part in a political movement; and it is our hope, as we have always looked to you in the darkest days of the war for inspiration, aid and the cheering sympathy of a noble heart, failing to find them—that you will consent to invoke the divine blessing upon the Convention of the soldiers and sailors of the United States who served during the late rebellion and who approve the restoration policy of President Johnson and the principles announced by the recent National Convention of Philadelphia—the first Convention since 1860 in which all the States of our beloved Union were represented.

Hoping an early and favorable reply, we have the honor to be, with very profound respect for your character, and sincere gratitude for your powerful and generous efforts in behalf of the military and naval servants of the country during the late war, your obedient friends and servants.

CHAS. G. HALPINX, Brevet Brig. Gen., (Chairman.)
H. W. SLOCUM, Maj. Gen.,
GORDON GRANGER, Maj. Gen.,
Committee.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Reply.

FREEKILL, Aug. 30, 1866.

To Charles G. Halpinx, Brevet Brig. Gen., H. W. Slocum, Maj. Gen., Gordon Granger, Maj. Gen., Committee. GENTLEMEN:—I am obliged to you for the invitation which you have made me to act as Chaplain to the Convention of Soldiers and Sailors, about to convene at Cleveland.

I cannot attend it, but I heartily wish it and all other conventions, of what party soever, success, whose object is the restoration of all the States lately in rebellion to their Federal relation. Our theory of government has no place for a State except in the Union. It is justly taken for granted that the duties and responsibilities of a State in Federal relations tend to its political health and to that of the whole nation. Even Territories are hastily brought in, often before the prescribed conditions are fulfilled, as if it were dangerous to leave a community outside of the great body politic.

Had the loyal Senators and Representatives of Tennessee been admitted at once on the assembling of Congress, and, in moderate succession, Arkansas, Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina and Virginia, the public mind of the South would have been far more healthy than it is; and those States which lingered on probation to the last would have been under a more salutary influence to good conduct than if a dozen armies watched over them.

Every month that we delay this healthful step complicates the case. The excluded population, enough unsettled before, grows more erratic; the army becomes indispensable to local government, and supercedes it. The Government at Washington is called upon to interfere in one and another difficulty, and this will be done inaptly, and sometimes with great injustice; for our Government, wisely adapted to its own proper functions, is utterly devoid of those habits and unacquainted with the instruments which fit a centralized government to exercise authority in remote States over local affairs. Every attempt to perform such duties has resulted in mistakes which have excited the nation; but, whatever imprudence there be in the method, the real criticism should be against the requisition of such duties of the General Government.

The Federal Government is unfit to exercise minor police and local government, and will inevitably blunder when it attempts it. To keep a half score of States under Federal authority, but without national ties and responsibilities; to oblige the central authority to govern half the territory of the Union by Federal civil officers and the army, is a policy not only uncongenial to our ideas and principles, but pre-eminently dangerous to the spirit of our Government to be despotic, and familiarizing the people to a stretch of authority which can never be other than dangerous to liberty.

I am aware that good men are withheld from advocating the prompt and success admission of the exiled States, by the fear, chiefly, of its effect upon the parties and upon the freedmen.

It is said that, if admitted to Congress, the Southern Senators and Representatives will coalesce with Northern Democrats, and rule the country. Is this nation, then, to remain dismembered to serve the ends of parties? Have we learned no wisdom by the history of the last ten years, in which just this course of sacrificing the nation to exigencies of parties plunged us into rebellion and war?

Even admit that the power would pass into the hands of a party made up of Southern men, and the hitherto dishonored and misled Democracy of the North, that power could not be used just as they pleased. The war has changed, not alone institutions, but ideas. The whole country has advanced. Public sentiment is exalted far beyond what it has been at any former period. A new party would, like a river, be obliged to seek out its channels in the already existing slopes and forms of the continent.

We have entered a new era of liberty. The style of thoughts freer and more noble. The young men of our times are regenerated. The great army has been a school, and hundreds of thousands of men are gone home to preach a truer and nobler view of human rights. All the industrial interests of society are moving with increasing wisdom toward intelligence and liberty. Everywhere, in churches, in literature, in natural sciences, in physical industries, in social questions, as well as in politics, the nation feels that the winter is over and a new spring hangs in the horizon, and works through all the elements. In this happily changed and advanced condition of things no party of the retrograde can maintain itself. Everything marches, and parties must march.

I hear, with wonder and shame and scorn, the fear of a few that the South once more in adjustment with the Federal Government will rule this nation! The North is rich—never so rich; the South is poor—never before so poor. The population of the North is nearly double that of the South. The industry of the North, in diversity, in forwardness and productiveness, in all the machinery and education required for manufacturing, is half a century in advance of the South. Churches in the North crown every hill, and schools swarm in every neighborhood; while the South has but scattered lights at long distances, like lighthouses twinkling along the edge of a continent of darkness. In the presence of such a contrast, how mean and craven the fear that the South will rule the policy of the land! That it will have an influence, that it will contribute, in time, most important influences or restraints, we are glad to believe. But, if it rises at once to the control of the Government, it will be because the North, demoralized by prosperity and besotted by groveling interests, refuses to discharge its share of political duty. In such case, the South not only will control the Government, but it ought to do it!

It is feared, with more reason, that the restoration of the South to her full independence will be detrimental

to the freedmen. The sooner we dismiss from our minds the idea that the freedmen can be classified, and separated from the white population, and nursed and defended by themselves, the better it will be for them and us. The negro is part and parcel of Southern society. He cannot be prosperous while it is unprospered. Its evils will rebound upon him. Its happiness and reinvigoration cannot be kept from his participation. The restoration of the South to amicable relations with the North, the reorganization of its industry, the reinvigoration of its enterprise and thrift, will all redound to the freedmen's benefit. Nothing is so dangerous to the freedmen as an unsettled state of society in the South. On him comes all the spite and anger and caprice, and revenge. He will be made the scapegoat of lawless and heartless men. Unless we turn the Government into a vast military machine, there cannot be armies enough to protect the freedmen while Southern society remains insurrectionary. If Southern society is calmed, settled, and occupied and soothed with new hopes and prosperous industries, no armies will be needed. Riots will subside, lawless hangers-on will be driven off or better governed, and a way will be gradually opened up to the freedmen, through education and industry, to full citizenship, with all its honors and duties.

Civilization is a growth. None can escape that forty years in the wilderness who travel from the Egypt of ignorance to the promised land of civilization. The freedmen must take their march. I have full faith in the results. If they have the stamina to undergo the hardships which every uncivilized people has undergone in their upward progress, they will in due time take their place among us. That place cannot be bought, nor bequeathed, nor gained by slight of hand. It will come to sobriety, virtue, industry and frugality. As the nation cannot be sound until the South is prosperous, so, on the other extreme, a healthy condition of civil society in the South is indispensable to the welfare of the freedmen!

Refusing to admit loyal Senators and Representatives from the South to Congress will not help the freedmen. It will not secure for them the vote. It will not protect them. It will not secure any amendment of our Constitution, however just and wise. It will only increase the dangers and complicate the difficulties. Whether we regard the whole nation, or any section of it, or class in it, the first demand of our time is, entire reunion!

Once united, we can, by schools, churches, a free press and increasing free speech, attack each evil and secure every good.

Meanwhile the great chasm which rebellion made is not filled up. It grows deeper and stretches wider! Out of it riseth specters and threatening sounds. Let that gulch be closed, and bury in it slavery, sectional animosity, and all strifes and hatreds!

It is fit that the brave men who, on sea and land, faced death to save the nation, should now, by their voice and vote, consummate what their swords rendered possible.

For the sake of the freedmen, for the sake of the South and its millions of fellow-countrymen, for our own sake, and for the great cause of freedom and civilization, I urge the immediate reunion all the parts which rebellion and war have shattered.

I am truly yours,
HENRY WARD BEECHER.

What a Miss a Miss Made.

A married officer on arriving at the Curragh, whether he had been ordered to join his regiment, wrote to his wife that he had "formed a connection with a very agreeable young miss, and expected to spend the summer very pleasantly." Unfortunately, and great to the surprise and mortification of his good lady, he inadvertently dotted the letter in the word miss. Only think of it!

Maximilian has thus far been one of the largest patrons of the Atlantic cable. We have noticed a dispatch which passed through the other day from Galveston to Paris, costing \$15,364 in gold. It is now stated that the dispatches back and forth average not less than three hundred words per diem. The funds of the Emperor must be large, or his exigencies very urgent. What's the matter?

A young lady from a boarding-school being asked at table if she would like some more cabbage, replied: "By no means; gastronomic satiety admonishes me that I have arrived at the ultimate culinary degeneration consistent with the code of Esculapius." As she drew back from the table, it was concluded she meant she had "eat a heap."

The Selma (Ala.) Messenger says that factories are springing up all over its region of the South. The results of the war in throwing capital into a new channel, the abundance of material, easy inter-communication, equality of transportation, and for other reasons, will make Selma a great manufacturing district.